Richmond



Ciquiter.

BY THOMAS RITCHIE.

RICHMOND, VIRGIMIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1816.

VOL. 12 .- NO. 96.

e.T. The ENQUIRER is published twice a week, generally, and three-times a week during the woinn of the Sure Legislature.—Price; the same as between the Fire Dullary example, the second of the Sure Legislature. Price; the same as between the Fire Dullary and sure the analysis of continuing them by one; the possage of all Letters legislature in the surprises.

(2) No supports will be discontinued, that at the discretion of the Editor, but I all are avages have been paid up.

(2) Whenever will quantitate the payment of nine papers, shall receive attrib, gratis.

TERING OF ADVENTINES.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

No differingment interted, until it has either been paid for or assumed by some person in this city or its environs. - ANDERSON TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T

Burr Mill Stone Manufactory. THIE Subscriber respectfully informs the Fig. 11. Subscriber respectfully informs the beginning that the bas just received, direct from France, a large quantity of prime Barre Blocks, of a superior quality to any hithern imported to this place, and having been engaged in the business, upwards of filtern years, he flatters himself from his long knowledge of the trade, and the approximation which his work has hithern met with, that will be able to manufacture. Mill Stones, on as remonside to manufacture of the solution will.

The has opened shop on 19th Street, nearly opposite to the Old City Tavern, where Getaleone are instead to call. Old City Tavern, where Getalessen are invited to call,

Edition 13.

*

IN CHANCERY .- Mathews County

Court, the labelsy of November, 1915, m. Amine jr, and Margaret his wife. Courtlements, or gainst Mary Machem, John Muchem, Seerch Machem, administrative of Thomas Machem, deceded, which Highes and John D. Jerwise, Sheriff and Committee of the easter of Mary Markem, december, and date the easter of John Markem, december, and advice the easter of John Markem, december, and advice the easter of John Markem.

em, decored, unadiministered by Mary Marken, his primar mediable.

The defendant Sarah Hughes, wildow of Lax Hughes, decording to the accordance and given scenicy according to the accordance and given scenicy according to the accordance and trape-aring to the satisfaction of the court that the sud-fendant is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, It is Ordered. That the end defendant is not an inhabitant of the first day of April term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order he forthwith invested in some newscaper published in the city of Richmard, for two months uncessivity, and posted at the front door of the course-house of this court as.

A Copy-Trair.

A Copy-Tese.

JOHN PATTERSON, C. M. C.

89-w8w*

A LL persons having claims or demands against the Estate of Henry H. Burwell, dee'd, of Mecklenburg county, ar-desired to present them for settlement. Those indebted are requested to rake speedly payment, as the circumstances of the Estate will not wimit of delay. Amil it is also wished to close the accounts within the year, that distribution may be made of the Estate.

LEWISBURWELL, Adm'r.

NOTICE. By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the Subscribers by Cornelius Back, to scenre the payment of three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine foliars, five-cents on the 24th day of July, 1811, to James Charke & Co. who have assigned the same to Mills, But & Cauliffe-Will be sold for each; on Wednesday, the thirtoenth day of March mext, at the deciding-house of the and fluck, savon hundred and thirty-four acress of LAND, being the same whereon he resides, lying in the councy of themselfed, about twelve miles above the town of Manchester; also one unlivided fourth part of five acress of COALLAND, bring in the same meighborhood, and known by the name of Manchester; also so unlivided fourth part of five acress of COALLAND, bring in the same meighborhood, and known by the name of Manchester; to the eventual dewer of the said lands as vill (subject to the eventual dewer of the said fire and C. Banke) be sufficient to rate the sam of money aforesald with intrest thereon from the 2th day of July, 811, and the extenses of the 180.

SAMUEL TAYLOR, Trustees.

January 16.

Trustees. Y virtue of a Deed of Trust executed

By Virtue of a Day of of Trust executed to the Subscribers by Sensellur Back, for the purpose of raising the monier thereye intended to be seemed.—Will be sall, for creek, on Wedasslay, the thirteenth day of Morch next, at the dwelling
name of the said Ruck, the tract of LAND, or which he at
present pesides, supposed to contain make more than seven
a raised and charty-flow zeros, a tract of LAND, in the
county of Amelia, supposed to contain may thousand and
here and an indicates, a tract of LAND, in the county of
Clessor-field, on the turnpike road, about six miles above the
control of Administration of the county of Clessor-field, on the turnpike road, about six miles above the his bone halt answer and convenient in howe-keeping-article necessary and convenient in howe-keeping-lid the property not be sold on the above day, the sale continue from day to day, until a sufficiency is sold to cer the purposes of the trust and expenses of sale. ROBERY GRAHAM, Trustees.

70-wawkeptds

A MERCHANT MILL, &c. A MERCHANT MILL, &c.

POR SALE.—That valuable property
ealled Rockett Mill, at the lower end of this city, conticuous to mavigation, now working four pair of stance—and
seven arever a lond, in detected purcels, port of which here
on the road that lead by Rocketts, and adjoining the Millwill be offers to sate, on the premises, on the 25th of this
present menth, under the management of Thomas Taylor,
anctioneer, on the following terms, to wit; payable in three
equal payables at one of the Banks in this city, acceptually and payable at one of the Banks in this city, acceptually and loved, will be required, and the title retained until the whole is paid.

are others and payed by required, and the con-ceptably indored, sell be required, and the con-til the whole is paid.

For further particulars, exquiry may be inside of the Auctionece, or the Subscriber.

SAMUEL PARSONS.

75-71

POSTPONEMENT. 1 nt Ato 27th.

	STORED TO	BACC	O.	V - 2005	ī
Martins Liberty Martins	T. R. S. W. S. T. L. W.	1106 1003 1824 294	150 140 150 154	1549 1398 1753 1344	
	C. W.	-	158	1462	
Spring		800	154	147.1	
Planters		520	110	1489	
	FT 157 - FT 144	1785	1.33	1040	
	C. W. or P. W.	456	142	1500	
	C. W. or P. W.	185	140	1335	
f'rignd '	The state of the s	17.5	143	1940	
	P. G.	165	100	1201	
Andreas	C. W.	85	167	1366	
Ambegat	I. W.	57.3	130	1593	
Planters		-	1/35	1405	
	W.W.	846	170	1400	
	11 111	Marke.	120	1276	
	C. W. nr P. W.	23	168	1463	

The above 18 blds, of Toleren have remained in the Ware-House of the Salacriber for more than 3 years, and will be add at Auction on the 1st of April next, miles the owners previously call and pay their storage.

February 18. THOMAS RICHARDSON.

CHRISTIAN BOHN,

AVING administered on the estate of John C.
Hubner, deceased, wisher to close the late concern of Bohn & Holmers the end of this year, as
also his administration on the said John C. Hubner's
ratate: therefore, all persons leaving claims against
Joan G. Husner, pulvidually, or against the late
firm of Bohn & Hubner, will please make them
known, and all those infebted, are requested to
make maxment.

CHRISTIAN BOHN, Administrator at Join C. Holmer, de A. and serviving partner of Holm & Hubner. February 1. 86 w3m

YOUNG HYSON TEA. THE Subscribers have just received on constraint and for the set, more chest syoung HYSON TEA, of the last importation of very superior quality.

SMITH C RODOLE.

NTENDS leaving this State for some months has duly appoint of Daniel Foster, Hector Brander, and Robert MeD smell his Attorneys, to act in his absence either jointly or a paralely.

WM. BOWDENworm

LAND FOR SALE.

TAMIF Subscriber offers for Sale five hundred and
forty-four Acres of LAND—situated in the
County of thai'ax, between Dan and Shan tan, on
the main real leading to Richmond and Petershurg,
sistant 120 miles from the former and 100 rates
from the latter place; 60 miles from Levelihory.

Most of the above tract is first rate to be not and
—containing about 150 acres of bottom or Difficult
Crock; equal in quality to any crock button in the

Creek; equal in quality to any creek bottom in Further description is deemed unnecessary; as

per oas wishing to purchase all certainly view the land. It will be shown by the Subscriber; or in his absence, by Mr. John W. Scott. WM. T. SCOTT.

Halifar, Feb. 13.

Treenty Dollars Reward!

UNAWAY from Wm. Nettles, residing is a tegra fellow asmed CHARLES, the property of the Scharciffer—Said Charles was hired to Mr. Nettles, and has fived in this City for the last three years. He is a remarkably black negro, about five feet eight on nine inches high; has a small sear on one side of his forchest, a large mouth, and a sulky lack.

It is supposed that Charles her followed by:

It is supposed that Charles has followed his wife, It is supposed that Charles has followed his wife, who was sold by Mr. Wm. Fulcher of this City, to a Mr. Davis of South-Carolina, who carried her to Louist county, Va. into the neighborhood of a Mr. Prentis of said county; whence Mr. Davis will take her to South Carolina, where, it is presuently, Charles will follow her. It is believed he has obtained free papers, and will endeavor to pass as a free man.

will be paid on delivery of the said negro to the Sulsseiber, residing in James City county, Va.—w for securing him in any jail, so that I get hi PHILMER GREEN.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. Will sell the TRACT OF LAND, in

will dispose of it altogeneral arease that may be agreed upon.

I will also sell my MERCHANT MILL, which is about a mile and a half from the dwellane-house, with about 6 fry agrees of LAND attached to it. The used credit will be given apon the payments being well-secured. U. S. Stock, the Stock of the Virginia or Farser's Banks, or the notes of either of those banks will be received in payment. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Richmond, or myself.

WILLIAM H. MACON.

Fairfield, Hangyer, Fab. 3. Street

Fairfield, Hanover, Feb. 3.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. Y virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the subscribers by the late cot. Augustus Watson, to secure Edward Dillon and Samuel Carrier, for the purposes therein expressed, and duly recomind in the county court of Prince Edward, the 19th Feb. 1816, the subscribers will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, so much of the said land, as will satisfy the said trust deed and cost, on Friday, the 1st day of March next, it fair, if not, the text fair day.—This land is first rate tobscepoliad, and contains a large propersion of right tow ground on fair day. — This land is first rate tobseco hand, and contains a large propertion of rich tow ground on both sales of Buffalo river, capable of producing abundant crops; the simulan remarkably healthy, and several excellent springs; the neighborhood respectable and wealthy, possessing more than occinary advantages, being within five or six mides of Hannaden Sidacy College, and surrounded by months of the mills.—Capt. Nathaniel Price, who resides adjoining the said land, will show it to any person dearous of viewing it. The terms of the sale will be made known on the day. made known on the day

JOHN HUDSON, WII LIAM A. ALLEN.

The Co-partnership of Macmurdo, Jones & Co
Lerminated with the dist D. cember last
C. J. MACMURDO,
S. JONES

Richmond, 3d Peb. 1815.

There still remain missoid, about 40 kegs of To-bacca, in bands of 18 seeb, and about 150 kegs of perme quidry, in twiss, both of large and small size, but miscipally small.

Feb. 3. 87-w4w

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TUST RECEIVED by Peter Cottom,

strices.

To Paris, in the year 1814—being a review of the solitical antimedicental condition of the French Condition of the F ways and meaning pand, by John Scott.

The richards or adventures of Chernbins, by Eaton Standard Harvit Lieu.

The history of the Officer's Widow and her Family, by fund, traising it from 8,000,000 to

es. Hoftand. Frail Mekslier, by Thomas Moore. Charlemagne, or the Church delivered, an Epic Poem,

oft Meladics, by Thomas Moore, ordering or the Church derivered, an Epic Poem, success fiscaparite, or the Church derivered, an Epic Poem, success fiscaparite, an Alban, a national tale, 3 vol., so Missionary, a period by W. L. Bowles, explanatory and tigal, by Richard Smell, and Epic Court, and his benefits Bat, 3 vols, and Des Court, and his benefits Bat, 3 vols, and by Sourie, and on releasely's Map of the United Smells—coloured and on releasely's Map of the United Smells—coloured.

noirs of Lady Handiton, 2d edition.

Memoir of Lady Hambton, areanon.

Rilyase conditional.

Island of St. Hebens, with a correct view.

Austrian Naral Register.

N. It. Subscribers to the Analystic Magazine are informable to the Analystic Magazine are informable to the Analystic Magazine are informable to the Describer No. has at length arcived. The Ken, y January, (taxing come through the medium of the Past Blook, it also rendy for delivery. This work list been emped by a Naval Chemiste, or,—the price is raised to six office, it is a subscribe to the Analysis of the Past No. 1887.

N. B. The January No. contains the whole of the poem of Scott, of the Felbriary No. will contain affectal of Com. Decembry persistents in the Navilandermean, and a Biography of Copensis persistents in the Navilandermean, and a Biography of Copensis Navila Contain affectal of Com. Decembry persistents in the Navilandermean, and a Biography of Copensis of Magazine. The property New Wit Section and a Hiography of Countries in the Mediterranean, and a Hiography of Countries on the second with the sloops of waller, a portrait of the late Honorable James A Enyret. Mesars. William A. Allen, Daniel Allen

and Merit Allen. GENTLEMEN, A S you are not residents of this State, & Levy no agents known to me, you are bayely notified, that on the frest Monday in Aprilia at, at Pelikville, in the county of Camberland, between the house of hime whence in the morning and sureset of the same day, it shall take the positions of Doctor Newton Ford and others, to be rest as existence in a stat depending in the Superior Court of Camery for the Richmond District, in which Aber, it Roses and Miles to a state agent and the state of the state

dants.

If from any consends depositions are not taken on the
said first Monday, they will be taken at the same pines on
the succeeding day.

ALLES IL HARRES.

February 20.

94-2013

LETTER

From the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a Report on a general Tariff of Duties proper to be imposed on goods, wares and merchandise-prepared in obedience to a resolve of the House of Representatives, of February 23d, 1815. February 13, 1816 -Referred to the Committee of Ways C Means.]

[Continued.]

II. A Statement of the general principles for reforming the Tariff of the United States, including the means of enforce-

The tariff, which has been thus generaly reviewed, originated in the year 1790. soon after the organization of the federal government. Notwithstanding the various alterations, to which it was subjected, during the tong period of American neutrality, it certainly has not been left in a state adapted to the present epoch. The peace of Europe will give a new course and character to the commerce of the world; and he condition of the United States is essentially changed in population, in wealth, in the employment of labor and capital, in the demand of luxuries, or of necessaries for consumption, and in the native resources to supply the demand. These considerations forcibly recommend the measure of revision and reform which is now contemplated. The task, however, is not more important in its object, than difficult in the performance. The means of information are scattered and imperfect. Many conflicting interests and prejudices are to be reconciled. And in the unsettled state of commerce, much of any plan, connected with its operations, must unavoida bly rest upon hypothesis, and be tested by fore, to diminish the force of these obstacl s, an ulterior reliance upon the wisdom of the leg sitaure has been respectfully indulged.

In framing the propositions which this report will submit to the consideration of Congress, for the est bishment of a general tariff, three great objects have been principally regarded. 1st. The object of raising by duties on imports and tonnage, the preportion of public revenue which must be drawn from that source. 2d. The object of conciliating the various national interests, which arise from the pursuits ef agriculture, manufactures, trade and navigation. And Sd. The object of rendering the collection of the duties convenient, equal and certain.

1. The report which the committee of Ways and Means, presented to the House of Representatives on the 9th day of Januavy, 1816, farmshes a foundation to estimate, with sufficient precision, for the present purpose, the proportion of the pub-he revenue to be annually raised through the medium of the customs. It is there stated, that the amount of the annual demands of the peace establishment, may be praced at the sum of 815,778,669

But to this sum it is now proper to add the general amount, which is appropria-ted for the payment of the principal of the public debt,

The difference between the treasury estimate for the maval service, (made upon conjectoral ground) and the subsequent ment of the scoremade upon official

documents to wit: The s cretary of the navy's statem nt, after adding the sum of 200,000 donars, amoally appropriated for inree years, for the porchase of timber, being 3,838,071

sury estimate beng

2,716,510

The difference being 1,121,361 And the amount

which is proposed by 13,150,000 5,150,600

8,121,561

The annual revenue to be raised, fr the service of the government, may then be stated, in round numbers, at the sum of 24,000,000 of dollars, independent of any provision for public institutions and public gress may, from time to time, be induced to sanction; and such as will at once enlighten, enrich and adorn the nation.

Upon the general praciples of public policy, developed in the report of the comthe demand for the revenue at

It has been proposed to supply annually, from the internal duties and taxes, and from the sales of pubha lands, the sum of 6,925,-000 dollars :- that is to

From the direct tax on lands, houses, and slaves, the sum of Si From the duty on stills, the sum 1,200,000 From the duty on stamps, the sum of 400,000 From the duty on refined sugar, the sum of 150,000 From the daty on carriages, the 175,000 From I censes to retailers, (a tax proposed to be mod fied,) the sum of 900,000

of public lands, the sum of And the reliance for the residue of the supply, must be, of course, upon the cus-

From the duties

From the sales

on sales at auc-

tion, the sum of

toms, to the amount of \$17,075,000 It is here to be considered, that the reportof the committee of Ways and Means contemplates the abolition, or the reduction of duties or taxes heretofore pledged. "to provide for the payment of the expen-ses of government, for the punctual payment of the public debt, and for creating a sinking fund," to an amount not less than

,064,340 dollars; that is to say To abolish the duties on furniture and watches, on domestic manufactures, and on distilled spirits, in amount about

To abolish the additional duty on postage, in amount about And to take from the direct tax in the nett amount, a-

And for supplying this sum of 7,064,340 dollars, in observance of the pligated fate of the government, it has been proposed to make an addition to the customs, equal to an average rate of 42 per cent, upon the products of the duties, imposed prior to the act of the 1st of July, 1812, by which the impost was doubled (as arready stated) during the continuance of the late

If, then, the average annual product of the single duties on imports and tonnage, may be estimated [and it cannot be pru-dendy estimated higher,] at the sum of 512,000,000

The addition of 42 per cent. upon that amount will yield a

And will give for the amount to be produced by the cus-\$17,040 000

2. The social compact is formed on the basis of a surrender of a part of the natural rights of individuals, for the security & benefit of the whole society. The federal compact is formed on the basis of a surrender of a part of the political rights of each state, for the benefit and security of the une Legislature. From the peace of 1783, whole confederation. Hence, in the attempt "to concident the vaccous national mestic manufactures was slow, but steainterests, which ar se from the pursuits of dy. It has since been bold, rapid, and agriculture, manufactures, trade and navi- firm; until, at the present period, consider gation," it is necessary to recoluct, that ing the circumstances of time and pressure, the common object of the nation, will not it has reached a station of unexampled invariably correspond with the soparate objects of individuals, or of their profes-obtain detailed and accurate information sions, nor with the local objects of the respective States, or of the industry of their

inh Ditants. Under the beneficent dispensations of Providence, the Territory of the United an estimate, than as a complete and de-States produces aimost all the natural traits of the earth; and, pursuing the subdivision of which labour is susceptible, the citizens of the United States are engaged in the cultivation of simost every art, and sities of shade, as will sometimes seem to every science, within the scope of human | render the classification of particular maknowledge. But the fruits produced, aithough they are the fruits of the nation, are class. Manufactures, which are firmly and not the same in every State: and the labour employed, arthough it be the labour of the nation, is employed upon very dif-terent materials, with very different results, in the principal sections of the Union.

From these considerations are derived the principles of general policy, by which the national character is formed, and the attenut morests are main a ned. terests of agriculture require a free and constant access to a market for its staples; and a ready supply of all the articles of use and consumption upon reasonable terms; but the national interest may require me establishment of a clomestic in preference to a for ign market, and the employment of domesic in preference in improvements; such as the President has foreign labour, in furnishing the necessary recommended to the patronage of the legislature; such as the patriotism of Concommerce is the only medium to convey the natural products of a country to a market, and to provide for all the wants of the people is the fabrics of the manufacturer mittee of Ways and Means, the supply for all the expences of the government, will state or peace and the state of wer) that we derived, in part from internal lattice and the people should be as independent in the and the artist; but the national interest taxes, but princ pally, from duties on the resources of their subsist, nce, as in the oppor s. Stating, therefore, the amount of eramons of their government. It must, however, be the aim of every just system of pofar at economy, to secure the national terest with as litt e prejudice as possible to the peculiar interests of agriculture and

Of commerce, There are few, if any governments, which a not regard the establishment of domestic manufactures, as a chief object of public policy. The United States have

always so regarded it. In the earliest hacts of Congress, which were passed after the adoption of the present constitution, the obligation of providing by duties on imports, for the discharge of the public debts, is expressly connected with the policy of encouraging and protecting manufactures In the year 1790, the secretary of the treasury was directed by the house of repres-ntatives, to take the subject of manufactures into consideration, with a view particularly to report upon "the means of promoting such as would render the United States independent of foreign nations, for military and other essential suppnes. In the year 1810, the legislature again manifested a marked solicitude to ascertain the progress of the national independence in manufactures, by combining the business of the census with an inquiry into the state of the several manufacturing establishments and manufactures, within the several districts, territories, and divisions of the United States. But it was, emphatically, during the period of the re-strictive system, and of the war, that the importance of domestic manufactures became conspicuous to the nation, and made a lasting impression upon the mi d of every states nan and of every patriot. The weapons and munitions of war, the necessaries of clothing and the comforts of living, were at first but scantily provided. The American market seemed, for a while, to be converted into a scene of gambling and extertion; and it was not the least of the evils generated by the unequal state of the supply and the demand, that an all-cit traffick with the enemy, by land and by water, was corruptly and systematically prosecuted, from the commencement to the ermination of hostilities.

From these circumstances of suffering and mordification have sprung, however, the means of future safety and independence. It has been thought, that with respect to industry applied to manufactures, as well as with respect to industry applied to commerce, individuals should be left to pursue their own course, untouched by the hand of government, either to impel or to restrain. Without examining how for this opinion is sanctioned by experience, it is sufficient, upon the present occasion, to observe, that the Ameri an manufacturesparticularly those which have been introluced during the restrictive system, and the war, owe their existence, exclusively, to the capital, the skill, the emerprise, and the industry of private citizens. The demands of the country, while the acquisition of supplies from foreign nations was either prohibited, or impracticable, may have at forded a sufficient inducement, for this mvestment of capital, and this application of labour ; but the inducement, mits necessary extent must fair, when the day of com-petition returns. Upon that change in the condition of the country, the preservation of the manufactures, which private cuizens, under favourable auspices, have constituted the property of the nation, becomes a consideration of general policy, to be resolved, by a recollection of past emparressments; by the certainty of an increased difficulty of re-instating, upon any emergency, the manufactures which shall be allowed to perish and pass away; and by a just sense of the influence of domestic manufactores, upon the wealth, power,

and independence of the government. The object to be encouraged and protected m rits, in its intrasic value, as well upon the su ject, has only been successful. in a very innited degree; and, consequently, the result must be presented to the view of Congress, rather as an outline and monstrative statement of facts. With this understanding, the American manufactures may be satisfactoray divided into three principal classes : allowing for such divernufactures doubtful, or arbitrary : First permanentl established; and which wholiy, or almost whosly, supply the demen for domestic use and consumption. Second class. Manufactures which, being recently, or pertially established, do not at present supply the demand for domestic use and consumption ; but which, with proper cultivation, are capable of being matured to he whole extent of the demand. Third Class. Manufactures, which are so slightly cultivated, as to leave the demand of the country wholly, or almost wholly dependent upon foreign sources, for a supply, 1st Class. In the first class, it is believ-

ed, the following articles may be embraced Cabinet wares and all manufactures of

wood. Carriages of all descriptions.

Cables and cordage. liats of wood, fur, leather, chip, or straw, and straw bouncts.

Iron castings, fire and side arms, cannon, muskets, pistols. Wadow &I s.

Leather, and all manufactures of leather. including, saddles, bridles, and harness Paper of every description; blank books' Printing typ s.

Printing typ s.

od Class. In the second class, it is be-

leved, the following articles may be embraced : Cotton goods of the coarser kinds. Woolen goods of the coarser kinds gen-

erally, and some of the finer kinds. Metal buttons. blated wares.

Iron manufactures of the larger kinds: &cc. ; nails, large and small.

Pawter, tin, copper, and brass manufactures.

Alum, copperas.

Spirits, beer, ale, and porter.
Sd Class. In the third class it is believed, the following articles may be embraced: Cotton manufactures of the finer kinds: muslins, nankeens, chantzes, stained and printed cottons of all descriptions

Linen of all descriptions, linen cambries, lawns, Hempen cloths, sail cloth, Russian and German linens. Silk goods of all descriptions.

Woolen goods of many descriptions; worsted goods of all kinds, stuffs, camblets, blankets, carpets, and carpeting. Hosiery of all descriptions, including

knit or woven gloves. Hardware and ironmongery, excepting the large articles, cutiery, pins, nee-

China ware, earthen ware, porcelain. Giass of all descriptions except window

glass and phials.

The matured state of the first claim of manufactures, relieves the task of forming a tariff, with respect to them, from any important difficulty. Duties might be freey imposed upon the importation of similar articles, amounting wholly, or nearly, to a provide two, wi hout endangering a scarcity in the supply; while the competition among the domestic manufacturers alone, would sufficiently protect the consumer from exorbitant prices; graduating the rates of the market general y by the stan-dard of a fair profit, upon the capital and

inhour employed. It is true, however, on the other hand, that by imposing low duties upon the imported articles, importation would be encourag d, and the revenue increased; but without adding to the comfort or deducting from the expense of the consumer, the consumption of the domestic manufacture would, in an equal degree, be diminish that operation, and the manufacture might be entirely supplanted. It is, therefore, a question between the gain of the revenue and the loss of the minuf cture, to be decided upon principles of national policy. Under the circumstances of an abundant market, the interest of the consumer must stand indifferent, whether the price of any article to paid for the benealt of the manufacturer or of the im-

porter, but a wise government will, surely, deem it better to secrefice a portion of its revenue, than to sacrifice those institutions

which private enterprise and wealth have connected with public prosperity and inependence. The second class of manufactures reents considerations of the most interesting and not of the least embarrassing nature, in the formation of a tariff. Some remarks have a ready been made upon the danger which at present threat as those manufactures, as well as upon the policy of rendering them permanently beneficial to

the nation ; for, it is respectfully thought to be in the power of the legislature, by well-timed and well-directed parconage, to place them, within a very limited period, upon the footing on which the manufactures included in the first class, have been so happily placed, by the lapse of a few years, and the perseverance of a comparatively few maividuals. The means of promoting this great object, are various -but it appears to have been the early and continued practice and policy of the government, to affird encouragement to domestic products & manufactures, rather by the imposition of protecting duties, and, indeed, it is in that course alone. that the subject properly falls within the scope of the present report. Although some indulgence will always be required, for any attempt so to realize the national independence, in the department of manufactures; the sacrifice cannot be either great or lasting. The inconveniencies of the day win be amply compensated by future advantages. The agriculturalist, whose produce and whose flocks depend for their value upon the fluctuations of a foreign market, will have no occasion, eventually, to regret the opportunity ready sale for his wool or his cotton, in its own neighborhood; and it will soon be un-derstood that the success of the American

the price of the article in the hands of the consumer. Assuming, therefore, the granul, the the manufactures of the second class will be fostered by the legislative care, the a-mount of the protecting duties, and tow mone of imposing them, in order to be erfectual, become important considerations. It must be agreed, upon all hands, that the amount of the duties should be such as will enable the manufacturer to meet the mporter, in the American market, upon equal terms of profit and loss; and, that the mode of imposing the daties should be such as to se ure the resulting competition, from the influence of chandestine or tilled practices. There still however, remains a diversity of opinion, as to the aniount, which will be competent, and as to the mode which will be efficient ; and the arm of this report, will be, to strike the me-diam, which appears to be best establish-ed, from all the information that has been collected.

manufacture, which tends to diminish the

pront, (often the excessive profit) of the

importer, does not necessarily add to

The third class of manufactures does not require further attention, at this time, there to amount the rate of duty to the amount of revenue which it is necessary to draw from them. They have not yet been the objects of American capital, industry and enterprise, to any important degree ; and the present policy of the government is dirested to protect, and not to create man-

factures. There is, however, a distinct view of the subject which ought not to be sometted. Where the demand for raw mate shovels, spades, axes, hees, scythes, als or manufactured articles, irrany of the departments of domestic industry, is whole